The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE ORGANIZE EDUCATE

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STRIKE RIGHT GETS UNEXPECTED SUPPORT

Southern cotton planters will strike next year. They have produced so much this year that low prices threaten ruin.

Bankers and business men favor the cotton shut-down. Mortgages and loans are endangered, the community's purchasing power is lessened and stagnation will follow low cotton prices.

To trade unionists, the problem is a simple one, but the bankers and business men have formerly insisted on the rule of "every man for himself."

Alarmed at the prospect of glutted markets and low prices, they accept the new theory—as far as cotton growers are concerned—and agree to aid the strike. So next year's production will be 75 per cent less than this year's output.

If any grower would play the strikebreaker part by planting 100 per cent acreage in secure expected higher prices, the banks will not loan him money. This will make it impossible for the strikebreaker to carry on until his crop matures.

The proposed cotton strike is unusual and sensational. It is indicative of social, economic and industrial changes. It again proves that when these changes affect men's material interests, old ideas and practices are abandoned.

The cotton strike is of especial interest to organized workers, who point to improved processes and increased production in industry as a justification for reduced hours and higher wages.

Bankers and business men tell them, however, that they "would interfere with the law of supply and demand."

The workers do not take an arbitrary position on shorter hours. They ask that this be applied in industries where it is conceded the industrial machine dare not operate 100 per cent. They cite the key industries, such as steel, coal, automobiles, textiles and building.

The bankers and business men decline to discuss the issue, although the workers insist that they can make their point as plain as do the cotton growers.

The bankers and business men not only withhold approval, but they confuse the issue. They decline to accept the unionists' challenge, while they give every aid to the cotton strike."

It is in order for some "molder of public opinion" to explain this facing both ways by such influential groups of citizens.

"YELLOW DOG" CONTRACT NOT BASED ON MUTUALITY

Detroit, Oct. 23.—"There is no mutuality in the 'yellow dog' contract. Being devoid of that, it lacks the vital essential of a contract. The employe surrenders his right to voluntary association, while the employer's right to unite remains unquestioned."

The above statement by the A. F. of L. convention, summarizes organized labor's reasons for opposition to the "yellow dog."

"There is but one purpose in these contracts," the committee reported.

"They do not guarantee continuous employment for any definite period of time, nor do they guarantee the payment of any specified wage rate. They contain but one specific condition, the provision that in return for the privilege of working the employe will surrender his right to become a member of a trade union.

"Such alleged contracts are contrary to public policy, for their specific purpose is to prevent American citizens who are wage earners from exercising an all-important right. They are contrary to public policy because they seek, through the law of contract, to destroy one of the basic rights established by the Federal Constitution.

"Such contracts have but one purpose, the creation of class rights and distinctions in the industrial field, through the building up of a legal fiction that under the law of contract, workmen may lawfully surrender the right to voluntary association. With the recognition of such contracts as valid instruments, their application to workmen in general would tend to establish a condition in industry under which organization would no longer be possible for workmen.

"The employers, through their associations, would dominate the workers just as thoroughly as the bosses dominated their serfs, or as the masters did the peons before the enactment of the anti-peonage law.

"The American Federation of Labor has always been pledged to vigorously oppose every form of autocracy. It now calls upon trade unionists to meet this present challenge to human rights in and unflinchingly and intelligently attack that form of autocracy which is manifesting itself through 'yellow dog' contracts."

100-YEAR-OLD FOLKS PREDICTED IN 2000

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Before the close of this century we will be a nation of octogenarians, predicted Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University before the American Health Association.

Scientific knowledge of human needs, plus the rediscovery of simple biological living will be responsible for 100-year-old men and women, said Dr. Fisher. He believes every man has it within his power to rid himself of every parasitic disease, largely through exercise, sleep, fresh air and food.

Dr. Louis I. Dublin, insurance statistician, estimated that human lives to the value of $6,000,000,000 could be annually saved by the application of preventive medicine and public health. The cash value of the life of a child at birth he fixed at $9,233; at five years, $14,156, and at 15 years, $25,341.

Thirty thousand young men and women between the ages of 25 and 29 die every year from preventable causes, he estimated.

FEDERAL EMPLOYES RISK LIFE AND LIMB

Washington, Oct. 23.—The government employe, according to popular belief, is a "white-collared" individual who engages in a few harmless, clerical duties a few hours per day.

Reports on industrial accidents among the workers have shattered this belief. It has been discovered that there are large numbers employed to work which, in the risks involved, is comparable to many of the most hazardous private industries.

The total number of government employes in 1925 was 538,290. The accidents totaled more than 20,000, of which more than 200 were fatal. These accidents are increasing.

HURTS IN INDUSTRY

Washington, Oct. 23.—Accident rates for 1925, compiled from figures reported to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, show that frequency of accidents was highest in the auto tire industry, and the severity rate was highest in the paper and pulp industry. Other industries showing high severity rates were structural iron work, planing mills, saw mills, flour mills, steam fittings, apparatus and supplies, agricultural implements and slaughtering and meat packing.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED

Detroit, Oct. 23.—President Green, Treasurer Morrison, Secretary Frank Morrison and the eight vice presidents were unanimously re-elected by the A. F. of L. convention.

John Coefield, general president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, and A. J. Berres, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, were unanimously chosen fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress.

Thomas McQuade of the International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union of North America will be the fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Los Angeles was selected as the 1927 convention city. This was the only roll call vote during the 10 days' sessions.

POLITICAL FOE AIDS WILSON, UNION MINER

Altoona, Pa., Oct. 23.—Political nonpartisanship has been increased in this section by the plea of United States Senator Pepper, Republican, candidate to Altoona citizens to vote for William B. Wilson, Democratic candidate for the senate. Mr. Wilson was the first United States Secretary of Labor, and for years was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America.

Senator Norris addressed a large mass meeting in this city. He referred to the recent primary election in this state in which more than $3,000,000 was expended, "by special interests having a direct financial interest in the result of the election.

"When important governmental positions are placed upon the auction block the end of free government is in sight," Senator Norris said. "When seats in the United States senate are sold for cash, then it is only a question of time—an unparalyed short time—until our government will be ruled either by the man in the saddle or the mob.

"All honest men must admit if through the manipulation of machine politics and special privilege, the power of money, the purchase of votes, our elections are controlled, the result is the same in the end as though it were done by military force at the point of the bayonet."

CASUALTY COMPANIES FIGHT LABOR-AID LAW

Portland, Ore., Oct. 23.—Private casualty companies are exposed as foes of state workmen's compensation by members of the State Industrial Accident Commission at a legislative hearing here.

The state officials called attention to the refusal of the private companies' representatives to explain the high administration costs of their system. More than 42 per cent of the amount of premiums collected is used by these concerns for administration, while the state's cost is but 6 per cent.

Under the Oregon law it is optional for employers to come under the state compensation act. Because of fewer costs employers are now accepting the state system, and this has alarmed the private companies.

FINDS MEN SMOKERS ARE STEADY WORKERS

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—Experiments conducted by Dr. Knight Dunlap, professor of psychology at Johns Hopkins University, tend to show that the man who smokes is likely to be a dependable and steady workman, more dependable, perhaps, than the non-smoker.

Dr. Dunlap said that smoking does increase the blood pressure slightly, "but so does the telling of a good joke, and the effect produced by tobacco is not much greater than that produced by the joke."

WOULD OUST GOVERNOR

Seattle, Oct. 23.—At a mass meeting of citizens a committee was launched to recall Governor Hartley, who was defeated for nomination at the primary election. The meeting was called to protest against forcing the resignation of Dr. Henry Suzzallo as president of the Washington University by the school regents who are the governor's appointees.

The governor has been under incessant fire from organized labor because of reactionary policies.

LESS HOURS LOGICAL IN MACHINERY AGE

Detroit, Oct. 23.—"It is our great goal to wring as much of life from the world of toil as may be possible," is a concluding sentence of the resolutions committee, in its final report to the A. F. of L. convention.

"With the change in mechanical construction goes a corresponding change and growth in the control of industry," the committee said. These changes, it was pointed out, bring with it, in the absence of any counterbalancing development, an automatic change and growth in consolidated control, and this without any conscious effort or desire on the part of those who do control. It is a part of the sweep of change, and takes place as such, the committee said.

"The overwhelming necessity for trade union action to meet this condition is not only so that the workers may today have better wages, better conditions and fewer hours of labor. It is that civilization itself may be saved from the development of an industrial imperialism, an industrial despotism so powerful and consequently so arrogant as to bring about its own destruction and the destruction of what we have achieved for human welfare in the hands of a citizenry no longer able to bear the burden of routine service at the wheels of production without voice in their direction.

"It is that larger view, that overpowering need for the preservation of human freedom, that must urge us on to a task that involves the very foundations of our organized industrial society."

The committee said it is not the purpose of the American Federation of labor to any fixed number, but to lessen the work day "when and as far as circumstances and the conditions of our time make possible and desirable."

AID NEW YORK STRIKERS, IS PLEA TO UNIONISTS

New York, Oct. 23.—An appeal for financial aid in behalf of 40,000 striking cloakmakers has been issued by the A. F. of L. executive council. The strikers demand the elimination of submanufacturers who have established the sweatshop system.

"Because of urgent need and the heroic way this international union is fighting for the preservation of union standards, we appeal to contribute promptly and liberally," says the appeal. "The strikers and those dependent upon them must not be allowed to starve. Their loyalty to organized labor will supply them with funds that they may assist their more needy members."

The appeal points out that no union has responded more generously to calls for help from other organizations in the past.

PROHIBITION QUESTION BEFORE SEVERAL STATES

New York, Oct. 23.—Several states will pass on the prohibition amendment at the November election. The question is presented in various forms. In California will be decided whether the state enforcement act shall be repealed while the New York referendum is merely a question of opinion.

Wisconsin, Missouri, Montana and Nevada citizens will also consider the question.

FREE TRADE THEORY URGED BY BANKERS

New York, Oct. 23.—International bankers in this country have abandoned the protective tariff theory and joined with British and European bankers in a plea for complete free trade.

The statement is signed by J. P. Morgan and several other American financiers.

It is a sensational reversal of former views held by these bankers, who now claim that European business men must find a market for their goods if these countries are to be stabilized.

The new attitude of the American bankers has not been unexpected by close students of international affairs in this country, who hold that these financiers believe that free entry of foreign goods will make it possible to receive payment for their foreign loans.

The new position indicates a re-alignment on the tariff issue, as American manufacturing interests and national and state bankers will not accept the view of the Morgan crowd.

The latter, however, decline to discuss this feature. They claim they signed the statement merely "for courtesy," and that it was not intended to apply to America. This distinction, however, is absent in the manifesto.

Press cables from London state that "an air of mystery" surrounds the manifesto, which was issued to newspapers through a well-known advertising agency.

Germany, according to Berlin press cables, claims that the manifesto was conceived last summer by Bank of England officials, and that it was approved by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon and Benjamin Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York when they were in France and Holland on vacation trips.

The manifesto is associated with the formation of world trusts that are discussed in Great Britain and Europe.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS AIDS FOREIGN SHIPS

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23.—Southern business interests were charged here by Admiral Benson, member of the United States Shipping Board, with retarding the work of building an American merchant marine by patronizing foreign ships.

The navy official indicted the business men after they made the stereotyped attack against America's merchant marine.

"Business men of the south have not fostered American ships, nor have helped to build up a strong foreign shipping business," the admiral said.

SMOKY CITIES HARMFUL

Baltimore, Oct. 23.—Smoke injures the health of cities, and methods must be found to purify the air, according to Commissioner of Health Jones.

"It is a well-known fact," he said, "that ultra-violet rays can not penetrate smoke. It is the ultra-violet rays from the sun that we depend on to fight and kill off the minute organisms which cause disease. Shut off these rays and you shut off one of the greatest allies of health."

HOD CARRIERS OUT

Providence, R. I., Oct. 23.—Hod carriers suspended work when contractors violated their agreement to raise wages.

"FASCISM" IS NEW NAME FOR OLD-TIME TYRANNY

Detroit, Oct. 23.—Fascism is another name for dictatorship and autocracy, declared the A. F. of L. convention.

"We feel confident that all peoples, by whatever form of government or power they may be oppressed, will find their way to freedom and self-government," the committee on resolutions reported.

"While we are not unmindful of the historic background of the rise of Fascism in Italy, the institution is none the less to be condemned. Nor are the masses of the Italian people any less deserving of our sympathy and of our hope that they may soon find their way to a freedom compatible with the modern understanding of that term."

LABOR'S NO-PARTY PLAN GETS HEARTY SUPPORT

Detroit, Oct. 23.—Organized labor's non-partisan political policy was again unanimously indorsed by the A. F. of L. convention.

"Labor opposes reactionary Democrats and reactionary Republicans," said the committee in reporting on the efforts of the A. F. of L. National Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee to defeat Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, leader of the minority party, in the recent primary of that state.

"Labor shows no favoritism in its loyal and effective support of progressive candidates for public office," the committee said. "In every state and in almost every congressional district labor has decided upon its candidates for the ensuing election. Partisan politics has had nothing to do with that consideration.

"Labor's campaign is to defeat candidates controlled by reactionary industrial and financial interests and to elect forwardlooking candidates. In this there must be no shirking or slacking.

"Active participation of all wage earners in this non-partisan undertaking is imperative if our industrial relations are to be freed from state domination and from autocratic and industrial and financial control."

LESS COTTON IN 1927 IS GROWERS' PROGRAM

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 23.—Cotton planters have perfected an All-South Cotton Committee. They will urge the withdrawal from cultivation of 4,000,000 bales of cotton, because of low prices. Pools will be formed to give financial aid to growers who place their cotton in warehouses, and permit the committee to market same as price conditions warrant.

It is planned to reduce the 1927 cotton output to one-quarter of the acreage planted this year. Bankers will aid this movement by refusing loans to planters who insist on growing a full crop.

Washington, Oct. 23.—The cotton growers' policy of less output next year is not opposed by the administration. According to the public press, "a member of the cabinet familiar with the situation," states that reduction of acreage—less cotton should be the aim of planters, and that present difficulties will continue until output is lessened. The cabinet member said that the cotton growers could secure all necessary financial aid, but this is not their main problem. He intimated that they produce too much cotton and that lower prices result.

WORKERS NOT LED

London, England, Oct. 23.—The Tory government doubts that it can cripple the power of the workers by strike. The public have been assured that "leaders" of the unionists are responsible for calm, and that their approaches for the politicians to pass an anti-strike law, they are less enthusiastic. The public is now told that anti-strike legislation can not be enforced, as strikes would be impossible if they were against the will of workers.

The government will endeavor to secure legislation against picketing.

OBJECT TO STEEL IMPORTS

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—Organized iron and steel workers asked the Labor Council to protest to the Board of Supervisors against the importation of steel. Every month more than 21,000 tons of steel is landed on the Pacific coast. The imports are of an inferior quality, and a better grade can be supplied by local manufacturers, it is said.

Unionism and Communism Are Foes A. F. of L. Again Opposes Autocracy

Detroit, Oct. 23.—The Soviet regime in Russia is "the most unscrupulous, most anti-social, most menacing institution in the world today," declared the A. F. of L. convention in reaffirming its opposition to this system.

"There has been no essential changes in either the character or the operation of that regime since we last had the question under consideration," the committee reported.

"It remains a regime of enslavement, a regime determined to bring about world revolution if and when possible. Through the Red Internationale, which is controlled by the Communist Party of Russia, the soviet regime has continued its efforts to undermine and destroy the democratic labor movement of the United States. Its lack of progress in that direction is not due to lack of determination on its part, but to the strength and deep conviction of the membership of the American trade union movement.

"We call attention to the recent declaration of our executive council in which it was well said that our movement not only can not join in any mission to investigate conditions in Russia, but deems any such mission wholly unnecessary. We record our approval of that declaration and add in this report the conviction that no trade unionist should permit himself to participate in any such adventure. Ample information is at hand, and is constantly available concerning every particular which enters into our calculations in arriving at a decision on our course of action."

DAWES WOULD REVIVE SLATE-MAKING PLANS

Washington, Oct. 23.—Vice President Dawes was assailed by members of congress in this city because of his plea for abolition of the primary system at the Philadelphia convention of the American Legion.

"It is a remarkable thing and an astonishing coincidence," Senator Johnson of California said, "that every individual who, through illegitimate funds, every individual who profits by illegal expenditures and every individual who is the favored nation which seeks to spend money illegitimately are in full cry against the direct primary."

Senator Borah said:

"The idea of the fellow who wants to repeal the direct primary seems to be to make corruption safe—and cheaper. I think the primary is an expose of the illegitimate use of money. Under the old system nobody knew anything about it. Under the direct primary it is known and can be dealt with if the people want to."

Senator Edwards declared that a return to the old convention system "with its Lorimer, Platt and Hanna complexes, is tantamount to saying to the electorate that it does not know how to cast an intelligent ballot and that the political bosses are and should be keepers of the people's conscience."

LAW'S DELAY SHOWN IN OIL LEASE CASES

Washington, Oct. 23.—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals has granted Albert and Sinclair, oil magnates, and former Secretary of the Interior Fall another extension for their appeal to the United States Supreme Court against a decision by the District Appellate Court in dismissing their appeal in appeals against conspiracy indictments.

These criminal proceedings are distinct from civil proceedings. The former are so enmeshed in technicalities and the law's delay, that it is predicted they will never be unravelled. The indictments are more than two and one-half years' old, and the legal obstacles against trial have increased.

In the civil proceedings, federal district courts and federal courts of appeals have upheld the government's claim that the Teapot Dome and Elks Hills oil leases were secured through fraud. These cases there is no danger of jail sentences.

STEEL TRUST PUBLICITY IS NO AID TO WORKERS

New York, Oct. 23.—"Publicity of accounts is no guarantee that officers than investors will receive their dues," according to the October number of Facts for Workers," issued by the Labor Bureau, Inc., in discussing Prof. Ripley's suggestion of publicity for the accounts of large corporations. Labor Bureau, Inc., prepares statistics and wage arguments for trade unions.

"It should be remembered by labor and others," the Labor Bureau says, "that some of the firms that practice admirable publicity in their accounting statements—such as United States Steel and General Electric—are by no means models in other respects."

The issue states that publicity of accounts should be practiced by corporations "merely in the most elementary self-interest" as this will aid in raising money by the sale of stock to the general public.

REFERENDUM UPHELD

New York, Oct. 23.—The appellate division of the State Supreme Court has upheld the prohibition modification referendum, that was arranged by the state legislature and which was passed upon at the November election.

The referendum was previously upheld by the Court Justice Crain. He said the state has the right to determine how it shall obtain the sentiment of citizens and to offer recommendations to congress.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 23.—The statewide referendum on the Volstead act has been held legal by the State Supreme Court. The suit was ordered by the state legislature. Justice Stevens said citizens have a right to express their will to legislative representatives.

OVERPRODUCTION HURTS

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 23.—Too much lumber production is the general complaint throughout Washington and Oregon. More than 50 per cent of the population in the timber belt of the two states are engaged in the lumber industry. Production is in excess of the market. Shut-downs are the rule, and low wages paid to unorganized workers affects all business.

Fruit growers also complain that over-production has ruined markets.

WORKERS WITHIN LAW IN DICTATING TERMS

Washington, Oct. 23.—Workers have the legal right to dictate conditions under which they will labor, said Justice James F. Smith of the District of Columbia Supreme Court in refusing an injunction to the Barker Painting Company of New York.

The company secured a contract to decorate a Washington hotel and refused to pay the New York wage scale, as provided in the laws of the Brotherhood of Painters. The company asked for an injunction on the ground that the union conspired to interfere with interstate commerce.

The court vigorously proclaimed the workers' right to act collectively along lines that are legal for the individual.

"That which is right for one laborer is the right of every other laborer, and if a thousand workers assemble, without duress or threat, a united demand that a certain wage be paid them, they are no more engaged in an unlawful enterprise than is the individual laborer who makes the same terms a condition for his acceptance of employment."

The court declared that even if the wage or hour demands of workers is held to be "unsound economics" by employers, that does not justify the issuance of an injunction. "To make such an act illegal it must be in violation of governmental laws in force and effect," said the court.

Justice Smith further held that under the Clayton act human labor is not a commodity or article of trade, nor a subject of interstate trade or commerce, and that the Brotherhood of Painters' agreement with the combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce contemplated by the anti-trust laws.

SKYSCRAPERS BLOCK CITY HEALTH PLANS

New York, Oct. 23.—Parks, playgrounds and sewage systems must be sidetracked to build skyways to a small section of this city where skyscrapers house thousands of people, said Henry H. Curran, former president of the Board of Aldermen, in an address to the New York Building Congress.

"The skyscraper as we have it in New York today," said Mr. Curran, "is directly responsible for most of the discomfort we endure from the crowding of our streets, of our subways. It is responsible for most of the desperate nature of the city's financial problem and it is directly responsible for the almost terrible, amazing and sickening record of the killing of children and adults by motor vehicles."

The speaker said zoning legislation should restrict these buildings that the population could live and work in a wider area.

MILITARISTS AIDED BY WORLD-WIDE FEAR

New York, Oct. 23.—According to Associated Press cables from Geneva, close followers of the question of world disarmament, "are inclined to be skeptical" as to the results of a general disarmament conference which will be convoked before next September by the League of Nations.

There is wide disagreement on the question which American experts consider of fundamental importance, the method to be followed in comparing the strength of various nations.

France and Italy hold that the proper way to compare navies is by total tonnage, while the United States, Great Britain and Japan contend that warships alone should be considered.

INSTALLMENT BUYING MAY HARM BUSINESS

Los Angeles, Oct. 23.—Installment buying has been overdone, and its present form may harm business, according to financiers who attended the American Bankers' Association. The convention took no action on the question but bankers expressed the opinion that this system has expanded to a dangerous degree and that some sort of reckoning, especially in luxury lines, is inevitable.

FOOD PRICES UP

Washington, Oct. 23.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports an increase in food prices during the month from August 15 to September 15 last.

In 47 cities the increase ranged from 4 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent. Butte, Mont., reported no change and prices in Birmingham dropped one-half of 1 per cent.

The latter that reported a 4 per cent increase are Kansas City, Louisville and St. Louis.

ANTI-UNIONIST MAKES FEEBLE DEFENSE; MANY REFUSE TO DEFEND THEIR THEORY

San Francisco, Oct. 23.—After issuing 50 invitations to anti-union shop leaders in this city to debate with organized labor, the San Francisco Open Forum finally induced G. Irving Hayward, "author and publisher," to meet Frank C. MacDonald, general president of the State Building Trades Council of California.

The anti-unionist who refused to debate include William George, head of the Builders' Exchange, and Albert E. Boynton, head of the Industrial Association. The latter, a briefless attorney, receives $25,000 a year for his "expert knowledge" of social and economic questions.

The "author and publisher" said the advantages of the anti-union shop lay in the fact that there were no strikes under this system as employers, or rather the Industrial Association for them, set hours, wages and conditions, and that this would avert trouble when workers combine to dictate hours, wages and conditions.

President MacDonald asked if anything else need be said as to the purposes of these anti-unionists. To get out of his trap, Haywood pleaded he was attending the Industrial Association, but the trade unionist called attention to a previous statement by his opponent that the Industrial Association with the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

President MacDonald then re-read what his opponent had said relative to the Industrial Association and its promises of fairness to the unions. "This reads well," said the trade unionist, "but let me read some of the things they circulate privately."

Then MacDonald read orders to conductors to remove union men from jobs, and to retain all efficient non-union men and pass inefficient workmen on to the public who did not do work through contractors. Then followed a reading of permits and agreements in which persons and contractors seeking building material agreed to use only those men sent them by the Industrial Association.

"This," added the speaker, "sounds good after what the Industrial Association says about the right to hire and fire."

The agreement the Industrial Association compels its workmen to sign provides that the employer contracts to work when or where or to whom sent at any rate of compensation the Industrial Association may deem fit to name.

Then the speaker read the contractor's pledge to the Industrial Association that he would cease to agree with his workmen.

Mr. MacDonald explained how bidding on buildings was carried on. The Industrial Association decided who would have the contract. The bid allowed for the added cost of non-union lack of efficiency. Then higher and, of course, useless bids were put in to make a good showing. The bid went to the lowest man, and the public paid the price. No one could break into the bidding, for the material men, being a part of the Industrial Association, would not sell them material.